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Poetry.

THE STREAM.

A streamlet, thro' a quiet vale,
Flowed merrily along,
And ever from its chiming waves,
Arose a tuneful song:
Like cheerful words of tenderness,
Like secrets good and kind,
That cheering melody awoke
Sweet reveries in the mind.

No heart could long resist the power,
It had o'er grief and pain;
No soul could muse on themes of care,
Whilst listening to the strain;
A sunny atmosphere of joy,
A pure and pleasing spell,
Which cast its charm on all things near,
Did round that streamlet dwell.

If flow'ets drooped beneath ardent suns,
The wave and "kissed them o'er,
A pure and pleasing spell,
Which cast its charm on all things near,
Did round that streamlet dwell.

If little children as they turned
Upon their homeward way,
When saddened by the irksome task,
Or when the sun was low,
But sported near the stream awhile,
Its joyous voices awoke
Soon made them happy as the birds,
And blooming as the flowers.

If word-worn men, with spirits bowed
Beneath a weight of care,
Came from the busy scenes of life,
To muse in quiet here;
The accents of the falling waves,
Whispering so soft and low,
Seemed like some well-beloved voice,
That charmed them long ago.

And blissful dreams of early hours
Were wakened by the strain,
Until the listless time-worn brow
Grew bright and glad again,
Oh! magic music, which could thus
Life's faded bloom restore,
And lend the saddened heart of age
The glow of youth once more!

Thou tuneful little stream! methinks,
Within thy song is found
A lesson, teaching good to all
Who listen to the sound;
Thou art a sweet and pleasant voice,
Tuned by a kindly heart,
Shed music on life's daily path,
And peace and joy impart.

Agriculture.

TURNIPS AMONG CORN.—In all its vari-
eties—from the luscious and hardy
kinds, to the diminutive hybrid, the tur-
nip furnishes an excellent aliment for stock,
being singularly salutary in its influence
on the animal's health, and obnoxious to
any of the numerous objections so
frequently urged against the potato, the par-
snip and beet. That many object to them
on account of the unpleasant acid flavor
they impart to milk, is a fact of which we
are well aware, but this should never be ur-
ged as an irremediable evil, as it may be ob-
viated with the greatest ease. When corn is
sown a reasonable distance apart in the
rows forty to seventy-five or even one hun-
dred bushels of turnips to the acre may fre-
quently be obtained without any serious
injury to the soil or crop; and in all
cases where corn has suffered from the rav-
ages of the cut-worm, the filling of spa-
ces with this invaluable vegetable is highly
desirable. For this purpose the common
English turnip is preferable to all other; its
solid, under such circumstances being far
superior, while the cultivation is much less.

When grown in this manner, the seed
should be sown after the second or last hoe-
ing, and carefully covered with a rake, or
just before a storm, which will generally
under the use of that or any other instru-
ment for the purpose of covering, unneces-
sary.

On burnt soils, where vegetative energy
is augmented by the action of the ashes
after decomposition of the original
growth, and where the soil retains, undim-
inished, its present vigor, very large crops
have been produced in this manner, amount-
ing in some instances, indeed, to hundreds
of bushels, and without any appreciable dis-
advantage to the corn. When turnips are
to be cultivated alone, it is rarely advisable
to sow them with ashes or lime, as in such
situations, the roots are not only small,
but generally much injured by worms and
other insectivorous depredators which com-
mence their ravages as soon as the roots
are developed, causing them to become
stunted and diseased in all their parts, and
consequently detracting greatly from their
value as food for both man and beast.

When cultivated as a separate crop, the
seed should be sown from the first to the
middle of August, and the plants thinned
to the proper stand as they reach the fourth
leaf.—*German Town Telegraph.*

Selected Cales.

THE MOTHER'S LAST GIFT.
—OR—
THE VALUE OF A SINGLE PENNY.

Thirty years ago there was seen to enter
the city of London, a lad about fourteen
years of age. He was dressed in a dark
smock frock, that hid all his under ap-
parel, and which appeared to have been made
for a person evidently taller than the
wearer. His boots were smothered with
dust from the high road. He had on an
old hat with a black band, which contrast-
ed strangely with the color of the covering
of his head. A small bundle, fastened to
the end of a stick, and thrown over his
shoulder, was the whole of his equipment.
As he approached the Mansion House he
paused to look at the building, and seating
himself on the steps of one of the doors,
he was about to rest a while; but the
coming in, and going out of half a dozen
persons, before he had time to finish
untying his bundle, made him leave that
spot for the next open space, where the
doors were in part closed.

Having taken from the bundle a large
quantity of bread and cheese, which he
seemed to eat with a ravenous appetite, he
amused himself by looking at the building
before him with all the eager curiosity of
one unaccustomed to see similar objects.

The appearance of the youth soon at-
tracted my curiosity, and finally opening
the door I stood behind him without his
being in the least conscious of my pres-
ence. He now began rumaging his pock-
ets, and after a deal of trouble, brought
out a roll of paper, which he opened.—
After satisfying himself that a large copper
coin was safe; he carefully put it back
again, saying to himself in a low voice,
"Mother, I will remember your last
word." "A penny saved is two pence
earned." It shall go hard with me before
I part with you, old friend."

Pleased with this remark, I gently
touched the lad on the shoulder. He
started, and was about to move away,
when I said,
"My good lad, you seem tired, and
like a stranger in the city."

"Yes sir," he answered, putting his
hand to his hat. He was again about to
move forward.
"You need not hurry away, my boy,"
I observed, "indeed, if you are a stranger,
and willing to work, I can perhaps,
help to find what you require."

The boy stood mute with astonishment;
and colored to such an extent as to show
all the freckles of a sunburnt face, stam-
mered out,
"Yes sir!"

"I wish to know," I added with all the
kindness of manner, I could assume,
"whether you are anxious to find work,
for I am in want of a youth to assist my
coachman."

The poor lad twisted and twirled his
bundle about, and after having duly placed
his hand to his head, managed to utter an
awkward kind of an answer, that he would
be very thankful.

I mentioned not a word about what I
had overheard with regard to the penny,
but inviting him into the house, I sent for
the coachman, to whose care I entrusted
the new comer.

Nearly a month had passed after this
meeting and conversation occurred, when
I resolved to make some inquiries of the
coachman, regarding the conduct of the
lad.

"A better boy never came into the
house sir; and as for wasting anything
bless me, sir, I know not where he has
been brought up, but I really believe he
would consider it a sin if he did not give
the crumbs of bread to the poor birds
every morning."

"I am glad to hear so good an account,"
I replied.

"And as for his good nature, sir, there
is not a servant among us that doesn't
speak well of Joseph. He reads to us
while we sup, and he writes all our letters
for us. Oh, sir, he has got more learning
than all of us put together; and what's
more, he doesn't mind work, and never
talks about our secrets after he writes our
letters."

Determined to see Joseph myself, I
requested the coachman to send him to the
parlor.

"I understand, Joseph, that you can
read and write."

"Yes, sir; thanks to my poor dear
mother."

"You have lately lost your mother
then?"

"A month that very day when you
were kind enough to take me into your
house, an unprotected orphan!" answered
Joseph.

"Where did you go to school?"

"Sir, my mother has been a widow ever
since I can remember. She was a daugh-
ter of the village schoolmaster, and having
to maintain me and herself, with her

needle, she took the opportunity of her
leisure moments to teach me not only how
to read and write, but to cast up ac-
counts."

"And did she give you that penny,
which was in the paper that I saw you un-
roll so carefully at the door?"

Joseph stood amazed, but at length
replied with emotion, and a tear started
from his eye—
"Yes, sir, it was the very last penny
she gave me."

"Well, Joseph, so satisfied am I with
your conduct, that not only do I pay you
a month's wages willingly for the time you
have been here, but I must beg of you to
fulfill the duties of collecting clerk to
our firm, which situation has become
vacant by the death of a very old and
faithful assistant."

Joseph thanked me in the most un-
assuming manner, and I was asked to take
care of his money, since I had promised
to provide him with suitable clothing for
his new occupation.

It will be unnecessary to relate how,
step by step, this poor country lad pro-
ceeded to win the confidence of myself
and partner. The accounts were always
correct to a penny; and whenever his
salary became due, he drew out of my
hands no more than he absolutely wanted,
even to a penny. At length he had saved
a sufficient sum of money to be deposited
in the bank.

It so happened that one of our chief
customers who carried on a successful
business, required an active partner.—
This person was of eccentric habits, and
considerably advanced in years. Scrupu-
lously just, he looked to every penny, and
invariably discharged his workmen, if they
were not equally scrupulous in their deal-
ings with him.

Aware of this peculiarity of temper,
there was no person I could recommend
but Joseph; and after overcoming the
repugnance of my partner who was unwill-
ing to be deprived of so valuable an assist-
ant, Joseph was duly received into the
business, and continued to prosper. Pros-
perity attended Joseph in his new un-
dertaking, and never suffering a penny's
difference to appear in his transactions,
he so completely won the confidence of
his senior partner, that he left him his
business, as he expressed it in his will,
"EVEN TO THE LAST PENNY."

A GOOD MOTHER.

FROM THE LIFE OF SIR FOWELL BAXTON.

It is of vast advantage to be born of
healthy and virtuous parents; it is a further
advantage to be the children of those whose
intellect has been thoroughly disciplined
and developed; a further still, to be sur-
rounded in infancy and early childhood
with such guiding and elevating home-in-
fluences as tend to inspire pure tastes and
high aspirations, and to create or strength-
en repugnance to whatever is flow, sensual
or false; and, last of all, it is a blessing and
an advantage, utterly incalculable, to have
for a mother a woman of sense, superiority,
and goodness; with force of character;
with talent and cleverness; of solid in-
formation; with tact, temper, patience, and
skill, fitted to train and mould the mind,
to implant principles, and awaken a lofty
and laudable ambition; and all this pres-
ided over and purified by religious faith,
deep piety, and earnest devotion. These
are the mothers that the church and the
world alike want. The destinies of the
race depend more on its future mothers
than on anything else; that is to say, on
the sort of women that young girls and
young ladies are to be made into, or into
which they will make themselves; and the
sort of wives that young men will have the
sense to prefer, the judgment to select, and
the happiness to secure. There is nothing
so little thought of by the young, and no
single thing that would be in its issues of
such moment, as for the one sex to remem-
ber that they are born to be the makers of
future men, and for the other to feel that
what they want in marriage are not merely
mates for themselves, but mothers for their
children. Clever women are of more im-
portance to the world than clever men. I
refer, of course, not to illustrious indi-
viduals on whom society depends for advance
in the arts, in legislation, or in science—
who extend the boundaries of knowledge,
who receive and pass the torch of genius,
perpetuate eloquence, or preserve truth;
I refer to the culture and strength that may
distinguish the general mind—the charac-
teristics of the mass of men and women
who constitute society, and from whom
not only posterity, as a whole, will receive
an impress, but among whom the individ-
ual hero, too, must be born and bred.—
On the two suppositions that all men were
clever and all women weak—or that all the
women were superior and all the men fools
—there would be by far the best prospect
for the world on the latter alternative both
with respect to the general condition of the
race, and the appearance of those who
should be personally eminent for ability
and genius. The mother has most to do

with all that awakens the young spirit in
its early freshness, and that makes that
child that is to be "father to the man;" and
she gives, perhaps, more of the impress of
her whole being, physical and mental, to the
original constitution and capacities of
her offspring. Weak men, with superior
wives, have had sons distinguished by very
high intellectual ability; but the greatest
men, with fools for their wives, have sel-
dom been anything but the fathers of fools.
The great Lord Bacon was the representa-
tive of one that would have been memora-
ble and illustrious but for the gigantic and
overshadowing genius of his son. His
father, Sir Nicholas, was twice married; his
first wife was a weak woman, and bore
nothing but a mean and poor intellectual
offspring; his second wife was distinguished
and superior,—a woman of capacity, of
strong sense, mental culture, and great
energy, she was the mother of Bacon.—
Without denying that there are many ex-
ceptions to what we affirm, we still do af-
firm, that the facts and phenomena are of
such a nature, in relation to this question,
as clearly to indicate the general law, that
men, for the most part, constitutionally,—
not only as to their bodies, but as to their
intellectual powers, their moral instincts,
and their capacity to take a higher or
lower polish from external influence,—are,
very much, not only what their remote
progenitors in Paradise provided for, but
what their immediate fathers and mothers
make them.

Still, whatever may be the constitutional
capacity of a boy, the turn that he may take,
the forms into which the general power
may evolve, depend greatly on their im-
pressions and early management; and here it
is that the mother is so important to future
man. Weak, trifling, careless, and selfish,
mothers will neglect often the finest mater-
ial; ignorant of the value of what they hold
in their hands, incapable of fashioning it,
negligent and perverse, they allow it to re-
main raw, rude, and unworked—or they
give it a wrong and hurtful direction,—or
they suffer it to shape itself, moved from
part to part, purified and controlled; or
caught by objects and influences from with-
out, which act upon "the flesh" like the
atmosphere on the dead. Now, I do not
mean to say that Sir Fowell Baxton's
mother was the wisest and most accomplished
woman in the world;—that she had no
weakness, or committed no error in the
management of her children. It is rather,
perhaps, to be admitted that she went to an
extreme in her methods of securing that
one thing which she strongly and preem-
inently desiderated for her son; but then she
succeeded,—we must remember that. He
turned out the sort of man that she wished
to make him. Her desire was, that he
should have a strong, vigorous, decided
character; have mental independence, moral
courage, an unconquerable will. Her
idea of a man was, robustness, power, self-
trust, general capacity for any achievement
he might deem it right to undertake,—un-
aided, however, with candor and benevo-
lence, loving thoughts, sympathy with suf-
fering and impatience with hostility to, in-
justice and wrong. She despised what-
ever was weak, effeminate, and luxurious.
She erred somewhat in allowing Fowell,
as the eldest son, while yet but a boy, to
assume the position of the master of the
house, and in requiring his brothers and
sisters to obey him. But she pre-emptorily
demanded his obedience herself. Her rules
were, in one direction, "little indulgence
but much liberty," and in another, "im-
plicit obedience, unconditional submis-
sion." Fowell was encouraged to con-
verse with her as an equal, and to form and
express his opinions without reserve. The
consequence was, that he early acquired
the habit of resolutely thinking and acting
for himself; and to this habitual indepen-
dence and decision he was accustomed to
say that he stood indebted for all the suc-
cess he had met with in life. But, along
with this element of power, it was Mrs.
Baxton's object to inspire her children
with sentiments that would induce self-
denial and self-sacrifice, and render them
thoughtful for the happiness of others. His
father, when filling the office of sheriff, de-
voted his attention to the condition of the
prisoners and the discipline of the jail—
his mother talked with him, there can be
little doubt, of this circumstance,—it is
known that she did of the horrors of the
slave-trade and the sufferings of the slave.
It is as natural, therefore, in fact, as it is
beautiful in itself and encouraging to others
to find him saying to her, in the meridian
of his manhood and in the midst of his
multitudinous and meritorious pursuits, "I
constantly feel, especially in action and
in exertion, the effects of principles
early implanted by you in my mind." He
and a high idea of his mother's character;
her large-mindedness, intellect, courage,
disinterestedness, generosity, and generous-
excellence. His love for her was strong,
his veneration great; and mothers who
have really earned love and veneration are
very seldom deposed of either. She
lived to see him all that she could wish,
and far more, perhaps, than she had once
hoped. Time did more than justify the
trust and fulfil the prediction, which, when
his self-will as a boy was remarked to her
she expressed by saying, "Never mind;
he is self-willed now—you will see it turn
out well in the end."

Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND,
1638.

During this year 1638, 3000 emigrants
arrived in Boston in 20 ships which con-
tributed to the rapid settlement of Rhode
Island.

This year was memorable for a very
great earthquake throughout New Eng-
land; the power being thrown off the
shelves, and the tops of the chimneys
prostrated in many places. The course of
it was from west to east. It was referred
to by the people of New England, saying
so many years after the great earthquake,
and was with them, a memorable era.

On the 6th of the 2d month 1639.

Whereas there was an order by the body
that Mr. Easton, Mr. Coggeshall and Mr.
Wilbore, should take a view of the several
damages done the cattle of several herds
of cattle and accordingly to give informa-
tion: which being done we the Judge and
Elders do further order, that every one
who shall come to make demand thereof,
shall have liberty to demand of every such
person whose cattle hath done the harm
according to the information given in by
them, and that if such persons shall refuse
to pay, that then both parties shall in time
convenient repair to the Court, and there
in a legal way according to God implied
such other, and that if any shall refuse to
make their personal appearance that then
warrants shall be granted for the distrain-
ing for the due satisfaction of the endam-
aged.

It is ordered that these parcels of ground
which were planted the last year by sev-
eral persons, that they shall have liberty to
plant it also this year, and then all those
parcels of lands to return unto the town,
or to such to whom the land shall be ap-
propriated unto, and for any charge con-
cerning it shall be left unto the arbitration
of such who shall be thereto appointed.

It is ordered that all such hogs as shall
be strayed, shall pay 25¢ for each hog
and it shall be lawful for any man to take
them up and retain them in their custody
till the said sum be paid, and that the
owners thereof forthwith upon the delivery
shall convey them away that they be no
more offensive, and the Sergeant shall see
that this law be duly executed.

It is further ordered that a place for the
impounding of cattle shall be made and set
up in some convenient place in each town,
and that the Treasurer see it accomplish-
ed and satisfy for it within thirty days af-
ter the 5th of May 1640.

It is ordered that in regard of the many
incursions that the Island is subject unto
and that an alarm for the securing of the
place is necessary, therefore it is thought
meet for the present that an alarm be ap-
pointed to give notice to all who inhabit
the place that they may forthwith repair
and gather together to the house of the
Judge for the defending of the Island or
quelling any insolencies that shall be tu-
multuously raised within the Plantation.
Therefore the alarm that we appoint shall
be this; three muskets to be discharged
distinctly, and a Herald appointed to go
speedily through the town and cry *alarm*,
alarm, upon which all are to repair im-
mediately to the place aforesaid.

On the 28th of the 2d month 1639.

Upon the complaint of Jeffrey Cham-
plin, in the behalf of a debt due to Wil-
liam Cowley and himself from Mr. Aspin-
wall, warrant was granted forth for the at-
tachment of his chattell till both that debt
and other actions of the case be satisfied
and discharged by him.

POCASSETT.

On the 28th of the 2d month 1639.

It is Agreed
By us whose hands are underwritten to
propagate a Plantation in the midst of the
Island or elsewhere, and do engage our-
selves to bear equal charge answerable to
our strength and Estates in common, and
that our determination shall be by major
voice of Judge and Elders, the Judge to
have a double voice.

Wm. Coddington, Judge.
Nicholas Easton
John Coggeshall } Elders.
Wm. Brewster,
John Clarke,
Jeremy Clark
Thomas Hazard
Henry Bull
Wm. Dyre, Secretary.

On the 16th of the 3d month 1639.

It is agreed and ordered that the Plan-
tation now begun at the South west end of
the Island shall be called Newport, and that
all the lands lying northward and eastward
from the said town towards Pocasset for
the space of five miles and so to cross
from sea to sea with all the lands south-
ward and westward bounded with the main
sea together with the small Islands and
the grass of Conannegot, is appointed
for the accommodation of the said town.
It is ordered that every such servant as
shall abide with any of us that first came
forth shall upon their due admission have
ten acres of land given them gratis.

It is ordered that the town shall be built
upon both the sides of the spring and by
the sea side Southward.

REMARKS.

We have now arrived at that period of
our history when the settlement of the
town of Newport first commenced; the
land fronting on the harbor where Thames
street now is, was then an impenetrable
swamp, which circumstance so discour-
aged the settlers, that they once con-
cluded to locate the town near the Beach;
but on further survey they found the road-
stead altogether unsafe for shipping, which
obliged them to resort again to the spot
where Newport now stands; when they
sounded and Examined the harbor, and
finding it safe and commodious, they con-
cluded to encounter the swamp and estab-
lish the town on its margin; then they vo-
ted, that it should be built upon both sides
of the spring, and so by the sea side south-
ward. The place thus described was a run-
ning spring, and was in the place where
the fountain is now, on the west side of
Spring street, a short distance south-
easterly from the State House. The stream
from this spring ran about North West in-
to the river (as it was then called) which
now runs under the Jail, and about this
spring, and on both sides the stream run-
ning down into the harbor, was intended
for the place to commence building the
town. By their saying both sides of the
spring, we understand as meaning not only
the source but the stream. Malborough
street was the first street built upon which
ran to the harbor, and wharves were first
built into the cove. On the North side of
that street Gov. Coddington's house was
built.

Extract from an old manuscript of Nich-
olas Easton's a small part of which only
remains. "In 1639 1st day 3d mo. we
came to Newport, we came by boat to an
Island which we named *Coaster's Harbor*.
The last of the 2d or 3d mo. we came to
Newport and builded the first English
house that was built there." The house
mentioned in the Manuscript stood where
the house of the late Jonathan Southwick
now stands—which is on the easterly side
of Farewell street, a short distance west
from the friends meeting house. It was
burnt down on Sunday April 4th 1641
either by the carelessness, or design of
some Indians who had kindled a fire in the
woods near by.

NOAH WEBSTER AND HIS DICTIONARY.

A magnificent volume containing one
hundred exquisite engravings of the finest
scenery of America and containing
enriched with "sandwiched" with notices
in prose and verse, of American men, litera-
ture, art and progress. The first of these
notices is the following:—

THE SCHOOL MASTER OF OUR REPUBLIC.
It seems to be one of the laws of Prov-
idence that the founders of states shall nev-
er divide their glory with those who come
after them. Moses, Solon and Lycurgus;
Romulus, Alfred and Washington, have
left none to dispute their fame. So it is
with the fathers of learning. The name of
Cicero inspires to day the same veneration
that was felt for him by Plato. No dra-
matic poet will dream of usurping the
throne of Shakespeare—a future astronomer
will lay a profane hand on the crown
of Galileo. The world looks for no other
liad—there will be no second Dante.
Daniel Webster has interpreted the consti-
tution, and Noah Webster left us a standard
of the English language which will guide
all successive ages.

The pen is the only sceptre which is ne-
ver broken. The only real master is he
who controls the thoughts of men. The
maker of words is master of the thinker who
only uses them. In this domain he has no
rival. He stands at the fountain head of
thought, science, civilization. He is con-
troller of all minds—to him all who talk,
think, write or print, pay ceaseless and in-
voluntary tribute. In this sense, Noah
Webster is the all-shaping, controlling
mind in this hemisphere. He grew up with
his country and he moulded the intellectu-
al character of her people. Not a man has
sprung from her soil, on whom he has not
left his all-forming hand. His principal
of language have tinged every sentence
that is now or will ever be uttered by
an American tongue. His genius has
presided over every scene in the nation.

The sceptre which the great lexicog-
rapher wielded so unquestionably was most
worthily won. It was not inherited, it was
achieved. It cost a life struggle for an
honest, brave, unflinching heart—a clear,
serene intellect. No propitious accidents
favored his progress. The victory was
won after a steady trial of sixty years—
Contemplate the indices of his progress;
for science, like machinery, measures its
revolutions. When the wheels of our ocean
steamers have moved round a million times
the dial hand marks one. It was so with
Galileo and Bacon; their books marked
their progress through the unexplored seas
of learning. It was so with Webster.—
When our republic rose, he became its
schoolmaster. There had never been a
great nation with a universal language
without dialects. The Yorkshireman can-
not now talk with a man from Cornwall.
The peasant of the Ligurian Apennines
drives his goats home at evening, over hills
that look down on six provinces, none of
whose dialects he can speak. Here, 5000
miles change not the sound of a word—
Around every fireside, and from every tri-
bune, in every field of labor, and every
factory of toil, is heard the same tongue.—
We owe it to Webster. He has done for
us more than Alfred did for England, or
Cicero for Greece. His books have edu-
cated three generations. They are forever
multiplying his innumerable army of think-
ers, who will transmit his name from age
to age. Only two men have stood on the
New World, whose fame is so sure to
last—Columbus its discoverer, and
Washington its saviour. Webster is
and will be its great teacher; and these three
make our triad of fame. In publishing
the Unabridged Dictionary of the Amer-
ican Language, Merriam & Co., of Spring-
field, Mass., have rendered its author's
name eternal.

Laws of R. Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-
IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

AN ACT for the appointment of Printers to the
State.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Knowles & Anthony are hereby
appointed Printers to the State.

Sec. 2. Said Knowles & Anthony shall be al-
lowed and paid out of the general treasury, the
sum of seventy-five cents, per page for one hundred
and sixty copies of the acts passed at each session
of the General Assembly; and five hundred copies
of the public laws, to be printed biennially for
which they shall be allowed and paid out of the
general treasury a pro-rata sum; and fifteen cents
a copy for all additional copies of the acts passed
at each session, ordered by the Secretary of State
Provided, that the sum shall be printed on paper
equal to that used in, with the page and type of
the size of the Schedules of the January session
A. D. 1853.

Sec. 3. Said Knowles & Anthony shall be al-
lowed and paid out of the general treasury the
sum of thirty dollars per annum for publishing
the laws in their newspapers.

Sec. 4. If the printers appointed by this act
shall not commence the printing of the laws of
the State within one week from the time they
are furnished by the Secretary with the manu-
script, they shall not proceed in printing the same
at the rate of thirty two pages per week, the
Secretary may, in his discretion, employ some
other person or persons to do the same; Provi-
ded, that it can be done upon the terms men-
tioned in this act. And no certificates or orders shall
be issued by the Secretary for the payment of
printing done under this act, until the schedules
and laws printed shall have been examined and
compared with the original paper and ascertained
to be correct; and the Secretary shall certify
to their correctness.

Sec. 5. Such portions of all former acts in re-
lation to the State printing as are inconsistent
with this act, are hereby repealed.

True copy—attest,
WM. R. WATSON, Secretary.

AN ACT to repeal an act entitled "an act di-
viding the town of Cranston into districts for
the purpose of voting."

If the Bible must be driven out of our public schools to gratify the sectarian views of a small number of those who are benefited by these institutions, where will this system of expurgating end? If the Bible may not be read by the children of those who do not acknowledge it to be the work of divine inspiration, we shall be stopping short of the mark by merely excluding the Scriptures. To be consistent, every book in use by the pupils should be examined, and whatever appears of a sectarian character should be excluded; nay, more, every quotation from, or allusion to the Bible, would be out of place, and it matters not what may be the beauty or appropriateness of the passage, to allow it to remain would be inconsistent, if the Bible, the head and front of the offending, is removed; for nothing can be gained by cutting out the canes if its roots are left entwined in the fibres of the living flesh.

Are those who have acquiesced in the scheme for driving out the Bible from our public schools prepared to carry the measure to its length, and have they looked ahead to see what in all human probability will be the result of repeatedly letting down the bars to the plea for the removal of imaginary evils?

Our common schools, as now conducted, are a safeguard, a bulwark of strength. They were formed in truth, with high and noble aims; their success is a triumph, and England points to the system as an admirable in all its parts and worthy to be copied by her own people. But we are not content to let well enough alone. We must be constantly tinkering at, and meddling with, the machinery that needs only to be left alone to develop the natural intelligence of our youth and provide for their instruction on a sure and lasting foundation.

We turn aside from the path that we know from experience is the right one for the educational interest of the Country, to examine this or that plan of questionable utility. At one time we are told that the Bible should be read in school, because it does not agree with the Catholic version; at another time of those who are interested in the schools could be expected to get aside that which they consider so essential, to gratify those who pay little or nothing for the great benefits they receive? Then we are told that the system, which has long been tested, is on a wrong basis; that the schools should be divided among the different Christian denominations, and that each of these societies should educate its children according to its peculiar tenets, and the school money, now appropriated in bulk, should be divided in proportion to the number of children. If this plan is carried out—and it certainly will be, if we are not cautious—the Catholic schools will be a direct burden upon Protestant tax payers, for it is well known that the majority of those in America who profess this faith are as poor as they are profuse. Now is this endeavor to cut up the public schools into fragments confined to the one faith cited. Six years ago (if we are rightly informed upon the subject) the Old School Presbyterians, in their general assembly, took grounds against common and, in favor of parochial schools; and the Episcopal conventions have recommended the establishing of Episcopal schools.

If one succeeds in creating a division in his favor, others will not be slow to follow, and then what will become of the school system of which we have been so justly proud; and how are those who have been gathered from the highways and brought under wholesome restraint, to be provided for? Are we to have schools for Milliners, Millwrights, Jews, Turks and Infidels and all other sects and societies that have their representatives spread over the United States? To be consistent we must recognize the claims of every denomination of respectable citizens to a portion of the school fund; and when this confusion of schools—worse, confessedly, than the confusion of tongues of Babel—is effected, education will once more be extended only to the few, who have confined their studies within precincts of dogmatism and easy victims of duping demagogues.

The subject of removing the Bible, as a reading book, from the Public Schools of New York, has been agitated in the Legislature of that State. The Hon. Joseph W. Savage, in an able speech on this question used the following language:—

"Of all the people of this country one denomination alone object to the reading of the Bible in the schools, and to please that sect we have excluded it—what then denounce our schools as godless—What course shall we pursue? Shall we deliver the schools into their hands, allow them to direct the education of the State, and to the whims and caprices of the sect? Shall we give up the Bible? No! What course shall we pursue? There is but one true course, and that should never have been deviated from. Let the education of the children be left to the State be carried forward without regard to the claims of bigoted sectarianism or illiberality. Return the Bible to every school and let our children from that time, without note or comment, become acquainted with their relations to the Creator. The word of God is not the only book that has been excluded. We first excluded the New England edition; this was yielded as soon as it was objected to because it was sectarian, and introduced a particular creed. We then excluded all books in which there was any religious discussion. This was yielded for the same reason. We then excluded all books that spoke harshly of the Roman Catholic creed. Though this is a Protestant country, we yielded that. In this was shown a principle of liberality, in proportion to that, we must be well if all denominations of Christians would copy and read the noble system of Common School education progress in peace. But we have done more than this; we have banished from some of our schools, some of the choicest English literature, because it was offensive to the Roman Catholic sect. We have excluded impartial history because it spoke of the deposition of the Roman Church. We have mutilated books, and have blotted out clearly authenticated facts, for fear of offending the conscience of this denomination, or of exciting prejudice against the career of that church in time long past. In this view we have committed a grievous error."

But sir, the public is not alone the anchor of the Christian's faith. It is the solidest and profoundest, because it is the simplest and the purest teacher of morality. Aside from its bearing upon heaven, it is a compendium of all wisdom for the present, insulating all that is noble and good in the citizen and the man."

Aside from the great fact that it is the work of Divine inspiration, it is worthy of a place on every scholar's desk, and in every school room, for the sake of its moral teachings. Sir, we are a Christian people. We recognize the title by our laws. We recognize its authority. We carry it into our Courts of justice, and make it give sanction to the claims of witnesses. We find it here upon the Speaker's desk to impress us with the solemnity of the oath of office. We carry it to our churches, and its public reading is an element of Christian worship everywhere. It has a place upon our tables at home—we read it in our families. It is read to the sick and dying. Shall this book have no place in our schools?

Our fishermen are annoyed not a little at the season that has been carried on in this Bay during the past month, and they have just grounds of complaint. Fish in this market has become a scarce and dear article, and it is owing to the destruction of large quantities at the spawning season. If one goes out into the field and snouts down all the birds that fall in his way at pairing time, the act is not allowed to pass unnoticed, and it is fortunate that there are good and wholesome laws in such cases made and provided; but a dozen men may devote their whole time and capital for a month to the destruction of fish, and at a time when they are full of spawn. While the law admits of a practice like this, fish of the most valuable kinds will continue to grow scarce. Seining should be confined to menhaden and scup; all deep water fish should be preserved; but any of these are to be seized, the common law fish should be taken in this way. These are migratory and remain only a few weeks; and they are therefore fair game for the sea boats; but all other varieties should be preserved by legislative enactments. Why do not our fishermen assist themselves.

Our readers will remember that last Autumn we spoke encouragingly of the formation in this State of a permanent Gallery of Art and a School of Design, or, as now more generally called, a School of Ornamental Art. We may now speak more decidedly upon the subject, feeling confident that the great work will be thoroughly carried out by those who have the task assigned them. In September next, at the time of the State Fair, in Providence, the first exhibition of the Association will be opened to the public, and from that time forth it is expected there will be a permanent collection opened through the year. It would be idle to dwell upon the advantages that will accrue from an exhibition of this kind and whenever they have been encouraged, a sensible improvement has been manifested in the taste of those brought under its influence.

But there is one point to which we wish to direct attention, and that is, the importance of establishing a School of Design, to be conducted by thoroughly qualified instructors, and supplied with correct casts from the antique, engravings from all the celebrated pictures in the world, and also with the materials for the work spread out before the pupils. Able lectures will be employed at fitting seasons of the year, skillful engravers in wood and steel, and lithographers and colorists will be attached to the establishment, so that every department may be well sustained and the advantages of the school will thus be as liberal as they are general.

The pupils, it is to be hoped, will be drawn from all the classes, gathered together for the one great end—improvement in all that relates to design and manufactures. Thus far we have been dependent on Europe for our patterns and designs; and an arbitrary has been the way of those who have cultivated the beautiful, that American fabrics will hardly sell in our market unless they have a fashionable French tincture pinned to them. And not only this, but goods that are turned out of our own shops and looms, are from imported patterns—a system adopted by American workmen to save them from hopeless ruin in a competition with foreign goods.

Now it is one great object of the School of Ornamental Art to overcome this difficulty, and to raise up a class of workmen who can meet the foreign designs upon his own ground. It is to teach the beautiful to the boy or girl brought under the influence of qualified teachers; to show them how they may appropriate to their own use the beauties of nature and by their industry and the application of the rules acquired in their studies, prepare themselves to improve and adopt the simplest articles of every day life to the wants of those who can give the subject no attention. An article is no less useful because it is of a graceful and well proportioned form, but it is of the greatest importance that the influence of the beautiful should reach even the lowest walks of life. By leading the most indolent insensibility to admire and appreciate the line of grace, we are elevating and improving the taste, and we also open the way to the largest sphere of utility. The American Mechanic is deficient in all that relates to design, simply from the fact that in childhood no effort was made to instill into their young minds the principles of art that should be inculcated. No matter what the pursuit of life, a man should know something of the principles of design. France has long understood this, and though all the manifold changes the government has undergone, the schools of Design have been held sacred, and now, the world over, French and tasteful design are synonymous.

The day is now not far distant when a School of Ornamental Art will be opened in Rhode Island. Let the effort made by those who have the means and the taste to establish an institution of this kind, feel encouraged by seeing it well attended. Let the children who are soon to take our places, know something of the art of design; give them a thorough training and then send them forth into our work shops and manufacturing to develop that which has been hidden out. The time will come when the foreign maker will find that in all matters of taste we are his equal, and that the school of Design in America is daily turning our original minds, to stamp out fabrics, with a value that will do more than all the efforts ever impended to drive the foreign article out of our market.

The past year has been one of horrors to the mariner, and the loss of life upon the sea during a twelve-month is astounding. We can hardly credit the record, but a careful examination of the record shows that the number of vessels lost are no less than seventy ships, sixty-one bark, one hundred and seven barks, two hundred and thirty-two schooners and eleven steamers. And this extensive loss of property has been attended with the destruction of no less than eight hundred and fifty lives, while seven hundred are reported to have sailed on board thirty-two missing vessels.

During the past winter one frightful storm followed another in rapid succession, the weather was biting cold, and the wind blew heavily at nearly all times. Science and skill could do but little in battling with the elements. Hundreds of bodies have washed upon our sea coast, while other hundreds have been swallowed up in the great deep and the hearts and homes of many have been made desolate. The winter and spring months were more than usually severe upon the land, but upon the ocean death and destruction followed in their path.

Mr. Mason:—I want to propose a Citizens meeting to see if measures cannot be taken to assist the City Government in extending invitations to the sons and daughters of Newport, to join with them in the Celebration of the approaching Anniversary of Independence. Why can not the City appropriate \$300, and individuals make up a similar amount? Newport boys are scattered all over the world, and are making themselves known wherever they are. Some of the most eminent men in the professions, and in all the walks of life have gone upon the land of their nativity. It would doubtless be a great pleasure and privilege to them to meet us upon such an occasion. Let us have a dinner, speeches, &c. Who will start, and second my proposition, May, 1854.

The Saint Ste. Marie Ship Canal is one mile, three hundred and eighty feet long, and it is to be one hundred feet wide on the water line and sixty-four feet wide on the bottom. The depth of water will be twelve feet. The amount of rock and earth above water, remaining to be excavated, is about one sixth, and there remains about 2400 feet of under-water excavating, consisting of mud and gravel. The prospects are that if the season is protracted the work will be completed before cold weather sets in.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.—Subscription books to the capital stock of this new bank were opened on Saturday last, and up to yesterday 900 of the 1000 shares (the minimum number authorized by the Charter) had been taken. We understand from R. B. Kinsley, Esq., is to be President and Timothy Connelley, Esq., Cashier, which is ample guaranty for the discreet management of this institution.

ASTRONOMY.—In my communication to the Mercury on the 20th inst., on the repetitions of the eclipses, there is a small mistake with respect to the number of revolutions which the moon makes from east to west in 1775,029 days. It should read 1,717,819 instead of 1,718,818 as is published.

May 27.

FIXED WORKS.—We would call particular attention to the Fire Works advertising in another column. Mr. Hovay's works ranking the first in the country, we would advise all who may wish to take part in the general festivities of the coming Fourth of July, to get their supplies from his Laboratory.

There are already many strangers in Newport, and the number of strange faces and vehicles in the street bespeaks the approach of the warm season. The Hotels are in excellent order for the reception of all, and we are looking forward to an early and a brilliant season.

Little's Living Age.—The number for the week contains an admirable engraving of Table Rock, Niagara, and selections from the Quarterly Review, United Service Magazine, Spectator, Notes and Queries, and Punch.

CITY COUNCIL.

NEWPORT, May 23, 1854.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present His Honor G. H. Calvert, Mayor, Aldermen Hunt, Marsh and Hammett.

The Report of the committee upon alterations in Market and Grandy read and approved, on the 22d inst. The Proprietors of the Long Wharf relinquishing all right or control of the building, ordered to be recorded.

Upon the report of the committee upon the petition of Lydia Mitchell and others relative to the repair of Mann Avenue and paving gutters there on, read and the petition granted.

Upon the petition of J. J. Allen praying the Shesman street be widened as one of the highways of the city. It was voted that the street be widened wherever the Proprietors shall make a road and sell street to the city and first put the same in good order.

Upon the petition in relation to highway on Bionton's Neck which was referred to committee on highways. They are discharged from further duty.

Upon the communication of the Street Commissioner in relation to sidewalks. Committee to whom it was referred are discharged.

Upon the report of the committee on petition of Trinity Church. Report received and church authorized to be repaired. Church street with a chain driving service on Sun days.

Upon the communication of H. Hall and others on the way to Langley's Wharf. Referred to committee on city property.

Upon communication of W. B. Lawrence in relation to highway Southend. Referred to committee on highways.

Street Commissioner is directed to repair the road of Beach Road.

Report of committee on city property read and referred to finance committee.

Adjoined to Friday, 23d June, at 7 o'clock P. M.

COMMON COUNCIL met on adjournment of May 23d. Henry Tinkler, Esq., President, presiding. Members present Messrs. Stevens, Sherman, Simpson, Taylor and Castoff.

Upon report of committee recommending repair of 2d street. Received and accepted, and street ordered to be repaired.

City Clerk is directed to advertise for outstanding bills against the city.

Sundry accounts read and referred to finance committee.

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PRESERVING FLOWERS AND FRUIT.—A friend has just informed us that fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of gum Arabic and water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely impervious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the fruit, or the withering of the flower. Our friend has roses thus preserved which have all the beauty and fragrance of freshly plucked ones, though they have been separated from the parent stem since June last. To ensure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for if the air only gains entrance of a pin-hole, the labor will all be lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem, and then sink it slowly in the solution, which should not be so strong as to leave a particle of the gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent that you can with difficulty detect its presence, except by the touch.

Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of nature and surrounding ourselves ever with those objects which most elevate the mind, refine the taste, and purify the heart.

Country Gentlemen.

GAS FOR COUNTRY USE.—The Transcript contains an interesting account of a new invention for the manufacture of gas in places where a coal gas company is not practicable. The editor says he has witnessed this improvement in successful operation at a house in Somerville, a few evenings since. It is the combustion of benzene a resinous liquid, sold at \$1.50 per gallon, mixed with atmospheric air—the gas being generated by means of an ingenious and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand in the house entry-way, or even be placed on a closet shelf, and from which common gas fixtures may extend in all directions and give light in any or every room at pleasure. The whole cost of the gas is that of the apparatus and the benzene. An apparatus of sufficient capacity for a good sized dwelling house is afforded for \$150. It is so constructed that, by means of a rotating air pump, which is revolved by a cord and a weight wound up by a crank, a stream of air is forced into the generator, which is partially filled with benzene. The light is said to be superior to that of ordinary coal gas, and the expense is about the same as coal gas at \$2.50 per thousand feet.

This beautiful invention was patented in August last by Mr. O. P. Drake, a practical electrician of Boston. It is said to be applicable to houses, shops, hotels, factories, or other places in the country, and even on shipboard.

SLEEPING ON SUNDAY.—A minister of the "kirks," in good old Scotland, once discovered his wife fallen asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. So, pausing in the steady, and possibly monotonous flow of his oratory, he broke forth with this personal address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate:—

"Sassan!"

"Sassan! I dinna marry ye for your wealth, sin ye hae'd none! And I dinna marry ye for your beauty; that the hail congregation can see. And if ye hae no grace, I hae made a sair bargain!"

up for that day.—*Rev. A. L. Sloan.*

THE MOQUIS.—It is said that the Mogul tribe of Indians, a people who reside in handsomely constructed villages, built upon the tops of several flat mountains near the centre of the great basin between the Colorado and the Gila rivers, and around whom the wonderful tales of travellers have cast a veil of mystery and romance, have been visited by a terrible disease, which has raged among them with such fierceness as nearly to exterminate the tribe. The mortality was such that there were no burials, and the dead bodies were thrown in heaps upon the ground. A party of traders who visited their country found in one village but two living persons, a woman and a child.

MAKING THE MOST OF IT.—An American writer in Paris says that the small theatres of that city are reaping rich harvests from the Turkish war, and are nightly delighting thousands of people with stage shows of Turkish Emirs, Cossack troops, and French allies, which last invariably turn the tide of battle and sweep the obnoxious Russians from the field amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the excited crowd.

The silk workers, too, it is said, are turning the Ottoman alliance to their best account, by introducing Byzantine figures upon their newest satins; and the windows show shawls and scarfs innumerable, wrought all over with eastern devices.

MARRY.—Jeremy Taylor says: if you are for pleasure, marry; if you prize your health, marry. A good wife is Heaven's best gift to man—his angel and minister of graces innumerable—his gem of many virtues—his casque of jewels—his voice is sweet music—her smiles, his brightest day—her kisses, the guardian of his innocence—her arms, the pale of his safety, the balsam of his life—her industry his surest wealth—her economy his safest steward—her lips, his faithful counsellors—her bosom, the softest pillow of his cares—and her prayers, his ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head.

All that nature has prescribed must be good; and as death is natural to us, it is absurdity to fear it. Fear loses its purpose when we are sure it cannot preserve us, and we should draw a resolution to meet it, from the impossibility to escape it.—*Steele.*

The St. Louis papers caution speculators that in five or six weeks hence new wheat will be in the market, and further states that on the first appearance of the new crop, or immediately after, wheat invariably declines from 25 to 35 per cent, in price.

It is believed that the steamer seen near the Azores was a Spanish steamer going in for coal, and not the City of Glasgow. She is said to have had paddle boxes and great breadth of beam, and the City of Glasgow is propeller built and very sharp.

The main bow of the leg of a boy named John Bage, of Albany City, Pa., which had become decayed, from an injury, was successfully removed last week, by Dr. Waller, while the lad was under the influence of chloroform.

Mrs. Mowatt, the accomplished authoress and actress, will be married on the 6th of June, at Ravenswood, Long Island. The marriage ceremony we believe will be very unique and elegant, and the party no doubt a very select one.

A bright little boy of three years was bitten by a mad dog in Chemsford on Monday.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The city authorities of Worcester have appropriated \$500 to be expended in planting shade trees in the streets of that city.

The sum of \$1200 has been appropriated by the city authorities of Lowell for firing salutes and for fire works, for the 4th of July.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer United States arrived at New Orleans on the 23d, from Aspinwall May 17th, with 100 passengers.

We have California news to 1st of May. Mr. Dillon, the French consul, having been arrested and brought into court to testify in the case of the Mexican Consul, has struck his flag and will not raise it again until ordered by the Emperor. The Mexican Consul was found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

Col. Fremont arrived on the 16th April, completely broken up, only twenty men left. The greater part having deserted after crossing the Colorado.

The ship Golden Fleece, in beating out of the harbor on the 23d, struck on rocks and became a total wreck.

The barque Walter Clayton capsized and was a total loss—13 lives lost.

The steamer Gazelle exploded on Columbia River, Oregon, killing 25 and wounding 39.

Accounts from the mining districts are most flattering.

The North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York, May 24th with 700 passengers and \$450,000 in treasure.

The shipments from San Francisco, per steamer Panama amounted to \$912,000; by steamer Cortes, \$1,287,000.

The prominent points of the California news has been already telegraphed via New Orleans.

Advices from Oregon state that Major Charles H. Larned, U. S. Army, had been drowned in Pagar's Sound, together with eight men.

[Major Larned was a highly meritorious officer, a native of Rhode Island. He distinguished himself at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Major Larned graduated at West Point in 1831, and belonged to the fourth regiment of artillery.]

Col. Gates.—The Eastern Argus says, the report that Col. Gates has been directed to transfer the colors of his regiment to the officer next in command is not confirmed. It is now stated that nothing like the charge of "non-officer-like conduct" has ever been preferred against Col. Gates.

The Court was simply instructed to inquire into his conduct generally—not specifically; and it did so up to the 24th of February last, since which, not a word has been communicated to him in relation to the matter presented for examination.

Unofficially he has learned that the government does not deem it necessary to pursue the case any longer.

ANOTHER MURDER IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Democrat relates the circumstances of another aggravated murder in Kentucky. In Scott county, two young men, James Toppass and Henry Glass, had quarrelled, and Toppass sent a challenge to Glass, coupled with a declaration that he would kill him on sight.

After sending the challenge he started for home, and while passing by Glass's house, was attacked by him and mortally wounded, being shot in three places.

The New York Crystal Palace is adorned by a colossal figure in plaster representing America. The figure is twelve feet high, resting upon a rock six feet in height.

In the right hand is a spear piercing the rock, from which the water gushes forth, and in the left hand is a wreath of laurel hanging over the water. The picture gallery is full, most of the old paintings remaining, and several new ones having been added, among which is Peale's celebrated "Court of Death."

The number of speculators to keep up the price of butter has signally failed, this season. There is a large stock of the article on hand, and striving in our principal markets, and the price has declined some eight cents a pound in about one week, and is now sold at 18 to 22 cents.

The present season is most favorable for the production of butter, both in quality and quantity; and with no demand for California, the prices should be much less than the average for the past two years.

Un!—Un!—Un!—Un!—On Lun!—would have been the exclamation of most young ladies, had they chanced to have been a-maying in the fields of Chester, N. H.

"Cause Why?" Mr. Alfred Woods and others, while at work in that town on the 1st inst., found a hole in a ledge of rock, from which they took, in all, forty-one black snakes and adders, the aggregate length of which was 127 feet.

MR. ALLEN'S VICTORIA REGIA DEAD.—We regret to learn from the Salem Gazette that the Victoria Regia belonging to Mr. Allen, of Salem, which under his watchful care produced several flowers that were much admired last summer died during the severely inclement weather of January last.

Mr. Allen has planted new seeds, and we hope he will succeed in raising another plant.

A son of the fifth generation was born a few days since to Joseph A. Harris, of Clarksville. His mother is 22 years old; his grandfather is 42; his great-grandfather, 76, and his great-great-grandfather, 95; there are ten others in Clarksville, all of the same fifth generation, and all of them can be called together in 30 minutes! The great-great-grandfather, Mr. Isaac Hills, is a revolutionary pensioner.

The exodus from Ireland continues with fearful steadiness. The Mayor Constitution states that the flight of the comfortable farmer and artisan class from that country exceeds credulity, and that nearly all are bound to America, owing to the remission of large sums of money by those who have formerly emigrated from this country to their friends here.

DOING WELL.—The books of the Boston Five Cents Saving Bank, No. 32 School street, opposite the City Hall, which has been in operation twenty-four days, shows 2355 new depositors, and upwards of thirty five thousand dollars as received. Almost anything will prosper under good management.

THE "KNOW NOTHING" CASE.—The persons charged with burglary in New York by John E. Elliot, have been discharged. It was proved that the accused were not within three miles of Elliot's office on the night that the papers of the society, which he held, were carried away.

GAS EXPLOSION.—A tremendous explosion of gas took place in New York 20th inst., in the marble building just erected in Nassau street, on the site of the old Bible House. The walls were shattered and the building otherwise injured by fire and water. No person was seriously injured.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The city authorities of Worcester have appropriated \$500 to be expended in planting shade trees in the streets of that city.

The sum of \$1200 has been appropriated by the city authorities of Lowell for firing salutes and for fire works, for the 4th of July.

On the 13th ult, a dead cougar, or what is generally called panther, was brought to Indiana, Texas, on a wagon, having been killed near Cayton. When killed, it measured eight feet and four inches in length. It was slain with a shot-gun charged with bird shot, but it required five rounds to do the work.

An engineer on the Erie Railroad, who advanced a sum of money to a New Orleans lady passenger, that found herself suddenly short through an accident, has received the amount of his loan from her husband, accompanied by a valuable gold watch.

Lieut. Strain having returned from his exploring expedition, expresses the opinion that it is no more possible to build a railroad across the Isthmus than a railroad to the moon.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

Electron

Administrator's Sale.
 WILL be sold at Public Auction on the Farm formerly occupied by *Oliver Packham*, late of Middlebury, on **TUESDAY, June 26th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., (if fair) and the next fair day.)**

THE PAIR OF OXEN, 4 Cows, 1 Mare with suck, 1 six years old Horse, 1 two years old colt, 1 Yearling Colt, 50 Wether Sheep, 4 Shorthorn Cows, 1 black of Turkeys, 60 Dunchill Hens, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Ox Wagon, 1 one horse chaise, 1 two horse Wagon, Harnesses, Farm Tools, Household Furniture, and various other articles too numerous to mention. Conditions of sale on application.

made known at the time and place of sale.
NATHANIEL PECKHAM,
May 27. *Administrator.*

Sheriff's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the
Court of Justices of the City of Newport, and
me directed in favor of Alexander Brian, and
against Richard Hammond, I will sell at Public
sale on Saturday, the 10th day of June next
beginning the date hereof, at 10 o'clock A. M., in
front of the house of said Brian on the Long
Wharf, a lot of Household Furniture, to satisfy
said Execution and the cost.

RICHARD C. SHAW, Dep. Sheriff.
May 20th 1854

Unparalleled Bargains!
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS!!
AT THE CELEBRATED,
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST,
CARPET ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE
UNITED STATES,
AT

HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
NO. 99 BOWERY,
NEW YORK,
Importer of English and French Carpets.

Buyers will find the largest Stock of Low Priced
Medium to the most elaborate Aubusson, Mo-
re, Medallion, and Velvet Carpets ever offered
the world.

THE SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS.

Above ground, on dump platforms or Vaults
along the sidewalk to enhance the beauty of
purchasers, each Sales Room is devoted ex-
clusively to one description of Carpets. The

mens and Retail Departments of this establishment have been enlarged and an addition of extensive Sales Rooms, making a wonderful and gorgeous display.

Sales Room No. 1,

Fine Old Cloths. An Enormous Stock of Fine Hare & Sars of various English and Scotch on American Gove of cloths of magnificent quality, such as Scotch, English, French, Russian, Russian, Italian, and French. 12 cent, 16 cent, 20 cent, 24 cent, 28 cent, 32 cent, 36 cent, 40 cent, 44 cent, 48 cent, 52 cent, 56 cent, 60 cent, 64 cent, 68 cent, 72 cent, 76 cent, 80 cent, 84 cent, 88 cent, 92 cent, 96 cent, 100 cent, 104 cent, 108 cent, 112 cent, 116 cent, 120 cent, 124 cent, 128 cent, 132 cent, 136 cent, 140 cent, 144 cent, 148 cent, 152 cent, 156 cent, 160 cent, 164 cent, 168 cent, 172 cent, 176 cent, 180 cent, 184 cent, 188 cent, 192 cent, 196 cent, 200 cent, 204 cent, 208 cent, 212 cent, 216 cent, 220 cent, 224 cent, 228 cent, 232 cent, 236 cent, 240 cent, 244 cent, 248 cent, 252 cent, 256 cent, 260 cent, 264 cent, 268 cent, 272 cent, 276 cent, 280 cent, 284 cent, 288 cent, 292 cent, 296 cent, 300 cent, 304 cent, 308 cent, 312 cent, 316 cent, 320 cent, 324 cent, 328 cent, 332 cent, 336 cent, 340 cent, 344 cent, 348 cent, 352 cent, 356 cent, 360 cent, 364 cent, 368 cent, 372 cent, 376 cent, 380 cent, 384 cent, 388 cent, 392 cent, 396 cent, 400 cent, 404 cent, 408 cent, 412 cent, 416 cent, 420 cent, 424 cent, 428 cent, 432 cent, 436 cent, 440 cent, 444 cent, 448 cent, 452 cent, 456 cent, 460 cent, 464 cent, 468 cent, 472 cent, 476 cent, 480 cent, 484 cent, 488 cent, 492 cent, 496 cent, 500 cent, 504 cent, 508 cent, 512 cent, 516 cent, 520 cent, 524 cent, 528 cent, 532 cent, 536 cent, 540 cent, 544 cent, 548 cent, 552 cent, 556 cent, 560 cent, 564 cent, 568 cent, 572 cent, 576 cent, 580 cent, 584 cent, 588 cent, 592 cent, 596 cent, 600 cent, 604 cent, 608 cent, 612 cent, 616 cent, 620 cent, 624 cent, 628 cent, 632 cent, 636 cent, 640 cent, 644 cent, 648 cent, 652 cent, 656 cent, 660 cent, 664 cent, 668 cent, 672 cent, 676 cent, 680 cent, 684 cent, 688 cent, 692 cent, 696 cent, 700 cent, 704 cent, 708 cent, 712 cent, 716 cent, 720 cent, 724 cent, 728 cent, 732 cent, 736 cent, 740 cent, 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cent, 1860 cent, 1864 cent, 1868 cent, 1872 cent, 1876 cent, 1880 cent, 1884 cent, 1888 cent, 1892 cent, 1896 cent, 1900 cent, 1904 cent, 1908 cent, 1912 cent, 1916 cent, 1920 cent, 1924 cent, 1928 cent, 1932 cent, 1936 cent, 1940 cent, 1944 cent, 1948 cent, 1952 cent, 1956 cent, 1960 cent, 1964 cent, 1968 cent, 1972 cent, 1976 cent, 1980 cent, 1984 cent, 1988 cent, 1992 cent, 1996 cent, 2000 cent, 2004 cent, 2008 cent, 2012 cent, 2016 cent, 2020 cent, 2024 cent, 2028 cent, 2032 cent, 2036 cent, 2040 cent, 2044 cent, 2048 cent, 2052 cent, 2056 cent, 2060 cent, 2064 cent, 2068 cent, 2072 cent, 2076 cent, 2080 cent, 2084 cent, 2088 cent, 2092 cent, 2096 cent, 2100 cent, 2104 cent, 2108 cent, 2112 cent, 2116 cent, 2120 cent, 2124 cent, 2128 cent, 2132 cent, 2136 cent, 2140 cent, 2144 cent, 2148 cent, 2152 cent, 2156 cent, 2160 cent, 2164 cent, 2168 cent, 2172 cent, 2176 cent, 2180 cent, 2184 cent, 2188 cent, 2192 cent, 2196 cent, 2200 cent, 2204 cent, 2208 cent, 2212 cent, 2216 cent, 2220 cent, 2224 cent, 2228 cent, 2232 cent, 2236 cent, 2240 cent, 2244 cent, 2248 cent, 2252 cent, 2256 cent, 2260 cent, 2264 cent, 2268 cent, 2272 cent, 2276 cent, 2280 cent, 2284 cent, 2288 cent, 2292 cent, 2296 cent, 2300 cent, 2304 cent, 2308 cent, 2312 cent, 2316 cent, 2320 cent, 2324 cent, 2328 cent, 2332 cent, 2336 cent, 2340 cent, 2344 cent, 2348 cent, 2352 cent, 2356 cent, 2360 cent, 2364 cent, 2368 cent, 2372 cent, 2376 cent, 2380 cent, 2384 cent, 2388 cent, 2392 cent, 2396 cent, 2400 cent, 2404 cent, 2408 cent, 2412 cent, 2416 cent, 2420 cent, 2424 cent, 2428 cent, 2432 cent, 2436 cent, 2440 cent, 2444 cent

Sales Room No. 3.
Three Ply Carpets. English, Scotch and American Imperial Three Ply carpeting of our own importation; gorgeous, splendid new style of pattern.

Sales Room No. 4.
Low Price Ingrain Carpets. Three hundred reals of medium quality Ingrain carpets, beautiful large and small patterns, manufactured for the city trade, incredible low prices of 24 6d, 3s and 4s per yard.

Sales Room No. 5.
Rugs and Druggets. English Druggets 4 yards wide, 3000 yards of low priced Druggets, 1 to 3 yards wide at 3s 6d to 5s per yard, also an immense quantity of Persian Rugs, Lanscape, Arminster and Tulu's Hearth Rug; also 2000 Tulu's Rugs at 16s to 24s each.

Sales Room No. 6.
Stair and Hall Carpets. 50,000 yards of striped and figured Hall and Stair carpets at 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s and 7s.

Sales Room No. 7.
Medallion Carpets, with borders; Moquette and
xminster of one entire piece, can be fitted to
any sized room from \$350 to \$1000.
Royal Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels, from the
celebrated factories of John Cross & Sons, and
Messrs. Henderson & Co., of others, England,
all of our importation, some of which are exclu-
sively our own styles, and cannot be found at any
other establishment.

Sales Room No. 8.
Lahusen Carpets. These elicit the warmest

Recommendations of every beholder, excel in beauty and durability, are sold at moderate prices, and introduced in the market at this establishment.

Sales Room No. 9.
Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply and Filled Venetian Stair carpeting, remarkably cheap.

Sales Room No. 10.
Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets. Gold, Plain, White, Buff and Scroll Window Shades, at 6s, 12s, 20s, 40s to 81s per pair; Table and Piano Covers, Silver and Brass Stair Rods, Parlor and Door Mats, Coat Matting; also, 4s 3d, 5s 6d—

White and Check Mating, &c., &c.,
HERMAN ANDERSON.
 Jan 25, 1891. **99 Bowery.**


"Buy me and I'll do you good."
 Langley's Compound Doanetol, Sarsaparilla, Prickly Ash, Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Mandrake and Rhubarb "ROIT AND HERB JAUNDICE BITTERS." There can be no bet-

... medicine for any one who is troubled (as nearly all people are in the Spring,) with Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Headache, and Bad Humors in the Blood and Skin, and for Nervous Debility, Costiveness and Piles, this Compound is the best thing in the world, as by its nature is assisted in their operations, purifying the blood, and removing disease.

Sold by all medicine dealers and merchants in all the towns and villages everywhere, at 25 and 37½ cents per bottle. Wholesale and retail depot, 92 Union st., Boston.

Wants in company by his admirers in Marlborough—
Wholesale and retail by R. J. TAYLOR, and
HAZARD & CASWELL.
March 25—4m4*

FOR SALE or TO LET.
and possession given 1st of May.

 The pleasantly situated House at
the head of Broad street. The
house is new, two stories, with at-
tached finished. Size of House 20 by

36 feet, within 1.16 by 20; lot 151 feet front by 224 feet deep. There is a good barn 20 by 25 feet and other out-buildings. There are on the lower floor 5 square Rooms, closets, &c.; second floor contains 5 large square rooms with 2 rooms in the L. In attic there are five good lodging rooms. There is also a good well of water on the premises. For further particulars apply to

JAMES T. HAZARD,
No. 85 Broad st.
Newport March 25, 1854.—Hf

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM

Aromatic Schnapps.
To the Citizens of Newport.
[I beg leave to inform the citizens of the city of
Newport, that I have established a Depot at
the warehouse of NEWTON BROTHERS for my
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
who will receive and forward orders to me for the
same. Samples can be seen at their store.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
April 15. 22 Beaver St, New York.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the public that he will let his house No. 12 Sherman street, consisting of eleven rooms, with presses and closets, furnished complete for the summer months. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ALBERT HISH

Feb 4, 1854.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD.
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office in the Rhode Island Union Bank Building,
May 7. THAMES STREET. 1852.

C. C. VANZANDT
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office in the Newport Mercury Building,
No. 123 Thames Street, (1st Stairs.)

30 bbls of Timothy seed; 3000 lbs of Ohio
Clover; 1000 lbs of large Northern do;
50 bags of Southern Red Top; 200 bushels of
Borden seed, in store and for sale by
March 25.—tf **J. H. & G. W. PEERY.**

Spring and Summer Shawls.—Bro

Necks, Cashmere and Silk Shawls at low prices,
at March 11. *LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.*

